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TARVIN RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1966

W. A. POLLITT
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

G. T. WOODS
F.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

TARVIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Tarvin House,
10 Boughton,
Chester.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE TARVIN RURAL DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1966

To THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report on the health of the Tarvin Rural District for 1966.

The corrected birth rate of 16.1 is lower than last year. The corrected death rate also shows a slight fall from 11.5 to 11.2 per thousand of the estimated population.

The birth rate for England and Wales was 17.7 and the death rate was 11.7.

The detailed list of causes of death shows that Cardio vascular diseases continues to be the main cause of death in the year under review. It is pleasant to report that no neo-natal deaths occurred during the year.

Refuse collection and disposal continues to be a problem. The increasing population and the increasing amount of refuse per head, and a constantly decreasing supply of tipping space combine to make the situation, which is steadily becoming more difficult to control.

There is no doubt that with increasing bulk of refuse due to the greater and more elaborate packaging of goods, that some form of treatment of refuse prior to tipping will become inevitable. This treatment has the effect of reducing the bulk providing clear consolidation of the tip, eliminating unsightly paper blowing off the tipping site and reducing the amount of soil required for screening purposes.

Housing of people with special needs is difficult at all times. It is especially so in a large area with scattered population groups making it difficult to consolidate the resources of the district. The need for special housing will be increasing, especially for the elderly. In particular that form of accommodation which gives assistance to the tenants, e.g. Warden Assisted Accommodation. This and other types of Old Age Persons' accommodation is

essential to support the specially built hostels and the Geriatric Wards of Hospitals. Both these forms of accommodation are at full stretch, coping with an increasing population of elderly people who are surviving longer. The Chief Public Health Inspector discusses the problem in detail in the body of the Report..

Mention is made in my Report of the Divisional Medical Officer of the South West Cheshire Division of the continued extension of Personal services in the Rural District. Last year the W.R.V.S. increased its Meals on Wheels Services. This year a Domiciliary Occupational Therapy Service was started for the benefit of Handicapped People.

I wish to put on record my continued appreciation of the support which I receive from the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Staff of the Health Department.

Your Obedient Servant,

W. A. POLLITT,

Medical Officer of Health.

TARVIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

General Provisions of Health Services for the Area

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1966

Councillor Charles Moss (Chairman)
,, G. W. Penk (Vice-Chairman)
,, F. Newport
,, F. N. Craddock
,, J. Probin, J.P. (Chairman of the Council)
,, Rev. E. H. Barnes (Vice-Chairman of the Council)
,, R. S. Dutton
,, J. F. Windsor
,, H. Dimeloe
,, J. H. Griffies (died 21st October)
,, D. C. Mosford
,, E. S. Ousley-Smith
,, Mrs. M. P. Chantler
,, B. S. Jones
,, P. E. Trevor-Barnston
,, A. Anderson
,, A. Morrey
,, J. M. Alwood
,, J. M. Done (from 17th December)

Clerk to the Council:

J. L. Vincent.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:

W. A. Pollitt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Office: St. Martin's Lodge, Castle Esplanade, Chester. Tel. Chester 24678.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Rodent Officer and Petroleum Officer:

G. T. Woods, F.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector's Certificate (Joint Board), Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate (R.S.H.); Diploma in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works (R.S.H.); Examination of the Institute of Public Health Engineers. Course in Bacteriology of Food Inspection.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. Mason, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector's Certificate (Joint Board); Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate (R.S.H.); Course in Bacteriology of Food Inspection.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. K. Hughes, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector's Certificate (Joint Board); Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate (R.S.H.).

Clerk/Typist: Mrs. Joan Gibson.

Clerk: Miss P. A. Davies.

Rodent Operative: H. Williamson.

MEDICAL SERVICES

(a) Laboratory Facilities

The services of the Public Health Laboratory Service, Chester, and of Harold Lowe, Esq., M.Sc., F.I.C., Assay Office, are utilised for bacteriological and chemical examinations respectively.

(b) Ambulance Facilities

Cases of infectious disease are removed to Clatterbridge Isolation Hospital, Clatterbridge. Cases of sickness and accident are removed to the Chester Royal Infirmary or the General Hospital, Clatterbridge, by the ambulance of the Cheshire County Council supplemented by the Chester City Ambulance as an Agency Service.

(c) Nursing in the Home

There are District Nurses engaged in all the larger villages for attendance on the sick.

The trained Health Visitors of the County Council also visit the homes in the District for the purpose of advice, inspection and assistance under the maternity, child-welfare, tuberculosis, Home Help and welfare of the aged schemes.

(d) Treatment Centres and Clinics, including clinics solely for the areas are as follows:

Farndon, Tattenhall, Tarvin, Kelsall, Malpas and Waverton—Infant Welfare.

Upton—Ante and Post Natal, Infant Welfare, Dental and Speech Therapy.

Chester—Orthopaedic and Tuberculosis.

(e) Hospitals

The Chester Royal Infirmary, Chester City Hospital and the General Hospital at Clatterbridge are available for residents in the area.

There are, in addition, smaller Cottage Hospitals in the neighbourhood, which receive patients from the area, viz.: Tarporley and Whitchurch.

Larger Hospitals are also available in Liverpool.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1966 was 17.7 per 1,000 population, compared with 18.0 for 1965.

The Death Rate for England and Wales for 1966 was 11.7 per 1,000 population, compared with 11.5 for 1965.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales, i.e. Death of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births was 19.0, the lowest recorded.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Formation of District

The Tarvin Rural District was created in 1894 from parts of the Unions of Tarvin and Whitchurch. The Rural District of Malpas was created at the same time from the Union of Whitchurch. The area of the District was varied in 1936 by the Chester County Review Order, and major portions of Tarvin and Malpas R.D.'s were amalgamated to form the present Tarvin Rural District.

Area: 62,593 acres.

Population

R.G.'s estimate—mid year	16.070
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate books	5,319
Number of houses built (i.e. completed in 1966):	
Private Enterprise	203
Council	14
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1966	£407,403
Product of 1d. Rate at 1st April, 1966 (Estimated)	£1,611

The area is almost entirely agricultural and residential, farming being the largest labour-employing occupation. There are no other large industries.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1966

Births

Live Births					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	101	130	231
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	6	7	13
					<hr/> 107	<hr/> 137	<hr/> 244

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ... 15.2

Registrar General's Comparability Factor for Births ... 1.06

Corrected Birth Rate ... 16.1

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births ... 5.3

Still Births—Nil.

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births ... Nil

Total Live and Still Births ... Nil

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE BIRTH RATES FOR LAST DECADE

		Tarvin R.D.	England and Wales			Tarvin R.D.	England and Wales
1957	...	16.9	16.1	1962	...	16.7	18.0
1958	...	17.8	16.4	1963	...	16.2	18.2
1959	...	16.2	16.5	1964	...	17.8	18.4
1960	...	15.6	17.1	1965	...	19.2	18.0
1961	...	15.9	17.4	1966	...	16.1	17.7

DEATHS

Male	Female	Total
88	91	179

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... 11.1

Registrar General's Comparability Factor for Deaths ... 1.01

Corrected Death Rate... 11.2

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE DEATH RATES FOR LAST DECADE

		Tarvin R.D.	England and Wales			Tarvin R.D.	England and Wales
1957	...	12.65	11.5	1962	...	13.2	11.9
1958	...	11.13	11.7	1963	...	12.8	12.2
1959	...	12.60	11.6	1964	...	12.8	11.3
1960	...	9.7	11.5	1965	...	11.5	11.5
1961	...	11.5	12.0	1966	...	11.2	11.7

MATERNAL MORTALITY (excluding Abortion)

From Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
From other Puerperal or Maternal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

TABLE OF POPULATION ESTIMATED BY R.G. AND NATURAL INCREASE FOR LAST DECADE (Excess of Births over Deaths)

		Estimated Pop. R.G.	Natural Increase			Estimated Pop. R.G.	Natural Increase
1957	...	14,710	47	1962	...	14,610	33
1958	...	14,760	82	1963	...	15,000	54
1959	...	14,770	38	1964	...	15,370	65
1960	...	14,780	70	1965	...	15,790	106
1961	...	14,500	46	1966	...	16,070	65

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	—	2	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
					—	2	2

Infant Mortality Rate, i.e., deaths of infants under 1 year
per 1,000 live births 8.2

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under FOUR WEEKS of age:

Legitimate — Nil.

Illegitimate — Nil.

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under four weeks per
1,000 total live births) Nil

Deaths of infants under ONE WEEK of age:

Legitimate — Nil.

Illegitimate — Nil.

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under one week
per 1,000 live births) Nil

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under one
week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) Nil

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births 8.6

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births Nil

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SELECTED CAUSES

						Male	Female
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...				—	—
Other forms of infectious disease	...	...				—	—
Cancer of lung	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	...	4	11
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...				18	11
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	28	37
Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...				3	4
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...			2	1
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	...			—	1
Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	...		3	1
Other violent causes	...	...	...	...		1	3
All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Total—all causes	...	...	...	...	...	88	91

Deaths from Cancer (all sites) numbered 25; in the previous year there were 36.

Deaths from Heart disease numbered 65, compared with 64 in 1965.

Deaths from Vascular lesions of the nervous system were 29; there were 33 in 1965.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases (other than tuberculosis) during the year 1966

Disease						Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	41	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Enteric and Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Cerebro spinal meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	171	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Salmonella F.P.	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	216	—	—

NUMBER OF CASES OF DIPHTHERIA NOTIFIED IN THE DISTRICT

1936	...	...	25	1943	...	...	6
1937	...	...	10	1944	...	...	4
1938	...	...	35	1945	...	...	5
1939	...	...	15	1946	...	...	2
1940	...	...	27	1947	...	...	1
1941	...	...	17	1948—66	...	...	Nil
1942	...	...	9				

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during the year 1966

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
			Non-				Non-	
	Respiratory		Respiratory		Respiratory		Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

The Council have powers under the above Act to arrange for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

There was no need to represent compulsory removal for any case investigated during the year.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS INFECTION

One human case of suspected brucellosis was notified to the office by the family doctor of a farmworker, but the patient's blood test proved negative, as did the bulk samples of milk taken from the herd as routine.

Seven reports of positive cultures on bulk milk samples were notified from time to time during the year, and individual cow sampling took place in every case. One herd proved to be negative culture, but in the other six cases the milk from twelve cows resulted in positive culture. Six animals involved in three herds were removed from the farm and sent for auction, the other six were sent for slaughter by the three owners involved.

The Cheshire County Council took samples as shown in the following table from the 15 dairy herds in the Tarvin Rural District from which milk is sold raw to the public.

	Total submitted	Number Brucella Positive
Bulk samples	205	6
Dealer samples	200	1
Individual Cow samples ...	53	1
	<hr/> 458	<hr/> 8

FOOD POISONING

There were no cases notified during the year.

GERIATRIC SERVICES

The Staff of the Department continued to co-operate with Local Health Authority Staff, Health Visitors, Domestic Helps and Welfare Officers in the supervision of aged and infirm residents in the district. Many of these aged persons were living alone, some in hermit-like conditions, and required assistance of various sorts, including in some instances, hospital accommodation. Difficulty was met with in a number requiring accommodation, in securing admission. In such cases the general practitioner concerned, when one had been consulted, appealed to the Medical Officer of Health for help in securing hospital admission.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Mr. James Chew, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, has supplied the following information on improvements to council houses and sewers during the year.

1. SEWERAGE

Churton

The Contractors constructing the scheme are well ahead of schedule and it is expected that the works will be finished early next year.

Barton

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government held a Public Inquiry and arising out of the credit squeeze the Minister has postponed the scheme for the time being.

Beeston (Bates Mill Lane)

The improvements to the Sewage Disposal Units at 1 and 3, 5 and 7, Bates Mill Lane have been completed and are fully operational. Estimated cost £2,000.

Beeston (Peckforton Road)

A scheme has been prepared to be carried out by direct labour for better distribution of the settled effluent at the existing works, but work is delayed owing to the time taken for the delivery of the necessary fittings but these are expected early in the New Year.

Waverton

The scheme for the extension to the existing Waverton Sewage Disposal Works to accommodate the increase in growth of the village, and to receive and treat sewage from the parish of Rowton in the Chester Rural District was submitted to the Minister for his approval. An Inquiry was held by one of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's Inspectors

who required various alterations to the basic design. This has necessitated the re-drawing of the plans which are well in hand.

Farndon

A scheme has been prepared and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for the extension of the existing Works to take the ultimate population of the village. This has been agreed in principle but the Minister has asked if it is possible to defer the scheme. Negotiations are still in progress. Estimated cost £40,470.

Huxley

A scheme for the extension of the sewage disposal plant to comply with the Mersey and Weaver River Authority's conditions of consent has been prepared and approved by the Minister and will be commenced early in 1967. Estimated cost £650.

Tattenhall

A scheme for the extension to the sewage disposal plant serving the council houses in Tattenhall Lanes has been prepared and approved by the Minister and will start early in 1967. Estimated cost £580.

Nomansheath

Owing to the additional properties which have been built in this area it has been found necessary to extend the Works by the addition of a Humus Tank. A scheme has been prepared and will be carried out by direct labour as soon as possible.

General

As well as the provision of new sewerage schemes for villages not yet sewered and extension to existing Works which are becoming overloaded through the intensive development in the area, schemes will have to be prepared for the disposal of the sewage from isolated council houses in the area, which will require improvements to bring them up to modern standards.

2. HOUSING

Dwellings completed

Private — 203.

Council — Tattenhall: 6 houses and 4 bungalows.
Malpas: 4 flats.

Dwellings under construction

Private — 127.

Council — Kelsall: 12 flats in advanced state.
Tarvin: 2 bungalows in advanced state.
Tattenhall: 12 flats and 2 bungalows
commenced.

Discretionary Grants

Work completed and paid on two. Total cost £2,431.
Grant £800.

Work in progress on two. Total cost £2,906.
Grant £760.

Council House Improvements

Improvements to 1, 3, 5, 7, Bates Mill Lane, Beeston,
were completed in 1966.

Council Garages

Gatesheath: 3 garages completed.
Malpas (Springfield Avenue): Work has commenced on
10 further garages.

WATER SUPPLIES

I am indebted to Mr. Delwyn Davies, M.I.C.E., etc., Engineer and Manager to the Mid Cheshire Water Board, for the following report regarding improvements to main supplies of the Board.

A number of mains extensions have been carried out in the Tarvin Rural District during 1966 to supply new housing projects.

REPORT

OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1966

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my twentieth annual report on the work of another busy year.

New council housing construction during the year (14) was disappointing in view of the steadily growing register of applications, but in the private sector (203) the new estates continued to expand. Standard grant applications at 30 showed a fall on last year. It is hoped when financial restrictions are eased, that these grants will be used more by owners of tenanted older dwellings to install modern amenities.

Refuse collection still poses many problems for your Public Health Committee, with the growth of estates and the introduction of the 40 hour week in 1966, coupled with the scarcity of suitable labour. The demands of some new estate residents cannot yet be met at a reasonable expense.

The inspections by the Department's officers were continued in respect of slaughterhouses, food premises, housing repairs, rodent control, small sewage disposal works, offices and shops, petroleum stores, etc., all subject to new statutes which bring greater responsibilities for efficient supervision with economy of staff.

In October the Council lost the services, by death, of Councillor J. H. Griffies, a member of the Public Health Committee for some years.

It may be of interest to members of the Council to take a brief look at the change in conditions in this district from its formation in its present form in 1936 compared with today, which is summarised below.

I have to thank the Council for their understanding and support during the year in the difficult problems which arose on occasions, some of which are discussed in this report.

My thanks are also accorded to the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk, and other officials, for their advice and co-operation so freely given, and the loyalty and industry of the staff which ensures the smooth running of the Department.

IN RETROSPECT

Looking back over a short period one may feel disappointment with apparent slow progress in some sections of environmental sanitation. It is interesting, however, to review the Annual Reports for the Tarvin Rural District over the thirty years since its formation in its present form in 1936. The following brief notes have been culled from these Annual Reports.

The Report for 1936 gives less than one-third of all dwellings on piped water supplies. Even the village of Tattenhall at that time depended for water on wells and springs. Malpas was the only village with a public sewer. There was no systematic inspection at the 25 private slaughterhouses and the total kill was unknown. Refuse was collected in only five parishes by private contractors who, the Report states, "were somewhat haphazard in their methods." There were 116 council dwellings and a population of 14,053.

A decade later, by 1946, despite the restrictions of the war years, much improved conditions were reported. Tattenhall had both mains water and a main sewer; the Report for 1946 gave two-thirds of all dwellings in the district as having piped water supplies. Centralised slaughter was in operation at the Ministry of Food abattoir, which dealt with 7,500 animals, all of which were inspected, showing 50% of the 1,147 cows slaughtered to be affected in some degree with tuberculosis. A fortnightly refuse collection by direct council labour was in operation throughout the whole district. The immediate post war problem of squatters in the old Army camp at Beeson was tackled, in addition to an extensive new house building programme. There were 182 council dwellings and a population of 14,480 at December, 1946.

The 1956 Report, at the end of the next ten years, shows that all but two of the larger villages and several small villages had public sewers. The new schemes for Kelsall and Tarvin were awaiting Ministry approval, and piped water supplies were available in practically all parts of the district. Seven slaughterhouses, reconstructed to a very high standard, were dealing with 10,000 animals and carcase marking had been operating with 100% inspection since decontrol two years earlier. Tuberculosis found in the 1,639 cows slaughtered had fallen to 32%. Council dwellings now numbered 477, the population was 14,730, and following the Rural Housing Survey, the Council's slum clearance programme was proceeding.

During the last decade, as the pages of this Report for 1966 show, Tarvin and Kelsall have had main sewers installed and Churton sewer is nearing completion. Widespread residential development has already occurred, and is spreading still, in Ashton,

Tarvin, Waverton, Tattenhall and Nomansheath, bringing new problems. At the seven slaughterhouses no trace of tuberculosis has been found in the 38,260 animals slaughtered there in the last three years. The number of council dwellings has risen to 753, the population has passed 16,000 and is rapidly increasing.

This brief summary serves to illustrate the progress in environmental sanitation with local representation and local knowledge of needs. It embraces thirty years with periods of restricted staff, war-time standstill, resistance to change, shortages of materials and skilled labour, and recurring financial crises.

It should be mentioned that such progress has not been confined to sanitary environment alone, but similar advances have been achieved in medical services, welfare centres, with home helps, free immunisation, etc. For example, from the 1936 Report there were 25 cases of diphtheria with two deaths, and 7 deaths from tuberculosis with 65 new cases notified in that year. In contrast there has not been a single case of diphtheria notified since 1948, and in 1966 there were no deaths from tuberculosis and only four new cases notified.

These extracts, in retrospect, although brief, should give some gratification to the older members of the Council however nostalgic they may be for earlier times and inspiration to others for progress in the future, particularly in the field of housing, one of the major problems still with us.

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE T. WOODS,

F.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

WATER

The piped water supplies in the district are from three statutory undertakers on the North, East and West respectively and private estate supplies.

Regular sampling of water from both main and local supplies was continued throughout the year to test the bacteriological state of the water from various sources.

The bacteriological quality of piped water supplies sampled was generally satisfactory, for it is rare to have an adverse report on a main supply. A total of 55 water samples were taken for test during 1966.

HOUSING

Eighty-one new applications were received and the number of applicants for council dwellings on the register at the close of the year was 307. Despite the rehousing in 1966 of 45 families and removal from the register of many applicants leaving the district, this figure is an increase on the total at the end of 1965.

The demand for flats and bungalows still remains at nearly one-third of the total applications and it would be wise to continue future building so that each village has some of each type in addition to family dwellings. Single bedroom flats are economical units for most single elderly persons or couples, but two bedroom bungalows or flats serve a useful purpose where one bedroom is unsuitable by reason of a third member of the family residing with them, or visiting frequently.

During 1966, 14 new dwellings were occupied for the first time. These comprised six houses at Tattenhall, four flats at Malpas, and four bungalows at Tattenhall.

Three per cent of council dwellings became available for re-letting in 1966.

Eight transfers were approved and twenty-three casual vacant tenancies occurred. Three families were rehoused from condemned dwellings and two cases of overcrowding were relieved by the provision of Council accommodation involving 10 persons.

It will be seen from this that available vacant tenancies were used to the best advantage, but they are still too few to make any real impression on the waiting list at its present rate of growth, and there are still many distressing cases known to the Department where the prospect of getting a house is bleak, particularly at Tarvin.

The problem family in such conditions is in a hopeless position. Yet it is only a local authority who will rehouse such people and there is much to be said for suitable older dwellings to be used for

their initial accommodation with the incentive of a better house when they have proved themselves. Unfortunately in this large district these poor types live in scattered areas which adds to the difficulties of locating suitable "training dwellings."

POST-WAR BUILDING

Since the war the Council have built 488 houses, 54 bungalows and 24 flats, giving a total of 566. In addition, a house purchased at Tattenhall has been converted to two dwellings, and one bought at Ashton adjoining the Council estate.

New building in progress at the end of the year included twelve flats at Kelsall, two bungalows at Tarvin, and two bungalows and twelve flats at Tattenhall.

Total Council dwellings tenanted at 31st December, 1966: 753.

Number of above with tenants in agriculture: 249.

This accommodation is distributed as follows:

	Houses	Bunga- lows	Flats	Total
Ashton	23	8	—	31
Barton	7	—	—	7
Beeston	12	2	—	14
Nomansheath	20	—	—	20
Broxton	8	—	—	8
Clotton	8	—	—	8
Clutton	20	—	—	20
Coddington	4	—	—	4
Duddon	27	—	—	27
Edge	14	—	—	14
Farndon	76	—	—	76
Hampton	4	—	—	4
Hargrave	4	—	—	4
Horton	2	—	—	2
Huxley	4	—	—	4
Kelsall	56	—	—	56
Larkton	6	—	—	6
Malpas	114	20	12	146
Oscroft	8	—	—	8
Overton	2	—	—	2
Shocklach	4	—	—	4
Tarvin	60	8	—	68
Tattenhall	114	12	4	130
Tilston	30	4	—	34
Tiverton	14	—	—	14
Waverton	34	—	8	42
	<hr/> 675	<hr/> 54	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 753

HOUSING OF OLD PEOPLE

The Council have made special provision for elderly people by building bungalows and flats, as the preceding table.

There is other accommodation provided for old people in the district at the Maria Taylor Almshouses and the Cholmondeley Almshouses, Malpas, both of which have been improved to modern standards with grant aid.

The County Council administer "The Rookery" at Tattenhall.

COUNCIL GARAGES

In common with other local authorities it has been found necessary to deal with the problem of tenants' cars left out at night on housing estate road verges.

Eighty-one Council garages have been provided at Farndon (12), Kelsall (10), Malpas (26), Tattenhall (21), Edgecroft (8), Gatesheath (3) and Waverton (1).

SLUM CLEARANCE

There is no serious problem here. There are some dwellings listed for action as individual unfit houses at the appropriate time, but the trend with many owners today is to go to an uneconomic expense to repair and improve houses which but a few years ago would have been demolished. Several such are bought and improved by city dwellers as week-end accommodation, but this does not help the housing problem of this district.

Action is perforce restricted to available rehousing for occupiers of poor dwellings.

Summary of Housing Action taken during Post-War period

	1946-65	1966	Total
Houses on which Demolition Orders have been made	116	7	123
Houses on which Closing Orders have been made	52	1	53
Unfit houses on which Undertakings to make them fit have been accepted	31	—	31
Unfit houses on which Undertakings have been accepted to convert to use for farm stock or store. (Not to permit human habitation)	20	2	22
	<hr/> 219	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 229

Overcrowding

While an accurate figure for the number of houses or families overcrowded in the district cannot be given without a full survey, it is known from 81 housing applications investigated by the Department in 1966 that the overcrowding of 2 families comprising 10 persons was relieved by the provision of a Council house.

RENT ACTS

There were no applications for a Certificate of Disrepair or for cancellation of same in 1966.

A Rent Officer has been appointed at the County Hall, Chester, for the purposes of the Act of 1965.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

Number of houses rendered fit by informal action ...	56
Number of houses rendered fit after statutory action ...	1
Number of Demolition Orders made	7
Number of Closing Orders made	1
Number on which Undertakings accepted not to re-let unfit premises but convert for farm stock ...	2
Number on which Undertakings to make houses fit offered and accepted	—
Number on which Undertakings were cancelled after dwelling made fit	1
Number on which Demolition or Closing Orders were cancelled after dwelling being made fit	—

STANDARD GRANTS

Forty-four enquiries were received and following inspection and discussion on the sites, 30 applications were approved. In the previous year there were 57 enquiries and 48 applications approved.

Some enquirers did not proceed for various reasons, e.g. some and not all the standard amenities were proposed, works had been completed before application, or conditions of grant were considered too onerous. Financial restrictions in the second half of the year contributed to the fall in applications.

Of the approved applications, 17 were in respect of owner-occupiers and 13 for tenanted dwellings. In the previous year these numbers were 27 and 21 respectively.

A breakdown of the 30 proposals show the following:

29 water closets.

29 hot and cold water supplies to washbasins.

29 hot and cold water supplies to baths.

- 29 washbasins.
- 28 fixed baths.
- 19 hot and cold water supplies to sinks.
- 20 fixed ventilated foodstores.

Thirteen applications included the provision, for the first time, of a septic tank. All preferred to take advantage of the Council's fixed sum of £40 added to the statutory maximum (equivalent to a cost of £80) without prior estimates in order to save delay in starting work.

Nine applications involved the conversion of an outbuilding or an extension to provide a bathroom and all nine accepted the figure of £50 fixed by the Council (equivalent to £100 cost) to be added to the statutory maximum to save the delay in obtaining prior estimates.

Ten grants were in respect of all the standard amenities to be provided. Total value of grants approved was £5,045, an average of £168 per dwelling.

The actual grants approved ranged from £90 to £245.

Of the 37 claims for completed works in 1966, 13 were for half the cost and 24 for maximum grants.

New powers for compulsory improvements to dwellings have not yet been used. Your Housing Committee feel that at present the policy of encouraging owners to improve their dwellings voluntarily is to be preferred to the rather involved procedure of compulsion, especially as the staff are already fully occupied in dealing with the present applications in addition to their many other duties.

HOUSING ACTS, 1949-64

DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Applications for the new Standard Grant have largely replaced the Discretionary Grant, and during the year only two applications for the larger grant were received and investigated. There were two in the previous year.

One application was not completed at the close of the year, the other involved improvements costing £984 with estimated repairs of £466 and was granted the maximum of £400.

DRAINAGE

One hundred and fifty-six drainage plans were deposited during 1966 for examination and approval. These involved several visits to the site by your Inspectors to supervise and test the work.

The steady conversion of pail closets to water carriage with septic tanks or connections to new village sewers continues.

Drainage in combination is advocated wherever possible in order to save unnecessary expense.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Tarvin Rural District is in the areas of the Dee and Clwyd River Authority and the Mersey and Weaver River Authority.

Co-operation is maintained between your Public Health Officers and the Authorities' officials.

No statutory action was called for during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This service continues to be quite a problem for your Public Health Committee, in order to meet the constantly growing load from the increasing estate population, coupled with a reduction to 40 hours of the working week since January. The movement into the rural district of residents used to frequent city services often leads to unreasonable demands being made, but when the position is explained, better co-operation is often forthcoming.

The main village estates are receiving a collection which varies from seven to nine days, a schedule which represents 5 to 7 working days, according to weather and breakdowns. The latter appear to occur in spasms, but have a serious effect on collection schedules when they do occur. A replacement wagon proposed for 1967 will assist this problem.

The extension to the Depot and Garage at Tattenhall Road is completed and enables all the wagons to be accommodated. The new tank for bulk storage of diesel fuel was almost finished at the close of the year.

The serious problem of a new tipping site in the north of the area to save a long haul was successfully solved, by the offer of two disused quarries by a farmer who required them filling by a responsible body. The area has been fenced and an access road laid, which should provide facilities for some years ahead.

Two small tips at Aldersey and Burton are nearing completion and sealing. The large tip formerly serving the north side has been sealed and is grassing over well.

The abandoned car is quickly becoming an item in the clearance of articles of bulk. They mainly come from outside the district, and it is a pity more publicity is not given to those firms in the towns who are most anxious to receive worn out vehicles at scrap, as it would be just as much effort for an owner to transport a car direct to the scrapyards as to dump it in a remote lane in the countryside. In the absence of a suitable pound, such cars have to be left for a period before being taken for disposal, which encourages stripping by vandals.

During 1966 the six wagons travelled over 40,000 miles to collect and dispose of approximately 4,150 tons of refuse, equivalent to approximately 15 cwts. per 1,000 population for every day of the year.

SALVAGE

Waste newspapers and magazines collected at the same time as the refuse, is baled at the Depot. This is the main salvage item, and sales during the year resulted in the following income:

				1965			1966		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	...	...		435	2	10	590	8	5
Mixed Rags	...	...		7	17	1	7	8	9
Other	...	...	...	—	—	—	4	14	6
				<hr/>			<hr/>		
				£460	19	11	£602	11	8
				<hr/>			<hr/>		

The cost of the Refuse and Salvage Collection service for the year ending 31st March, 1967, was £19,287.

SCHOOLS

All schools in the district are on water carriage sanitation except Tushingham. Erection of the new school at Waverton was completed.

CAMPING SITES

No licences under the Public Health Act, 1936, have been issued by the Council during the year in relation to sites or individual moveable dwellings.

Control under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, is exercised by planning powers and by site licences.

Two site licences granted previously continued to operate, and one new licence was issued for a temporary period to conform with planning approvals. Three licences expired and the caravans were removed.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The year has been a very busy one, especially with regard to housing repairs, and a great many improvements in sanitation have been carried out in the District with and without the assistance of grant aid.

Informal requests and persuasion are used to get work done before difficult cases are reported to Committee for official

statutory action. This explains the lack of formal notices served, as only informal action is usually necessary.

The following list gives an indication of part of your Inspectors' activities during 1966 where such are not dealt with elsewhere in this report:

Informal notices served re—

Housing defects	...	...	...	...	65
Defective drainage	...	...	...	...	13
Dirty conditions	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	5
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	...	...	...	10
Defects in Factories	...	...	...	...	—
Petroleum spirit stores	...	...	...	...	31
Food premises	...	...	...	...	18
Number of written complaints received	...	...	...	...	145

In addition, many complaints are made verbally to the Inspectors during their district work or by visits or telephone to the Inspectors' private houses.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, which deals with health, safety and welfare provisions, applies to any employers' office, retail shop, wholesale department, catering establishment or fuel storage depot, and extends by regulations the above conditions to include overcrowding, first aid requisities, reporting of accidents, etc., with a primary requirement on the employer to apply to the Council for registration, to enable inspections to be made.

The following is an extract of the statutory return made for 1966.

Registration and General Inspections

	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving general inspection during the year
Offices	1	18	5
Retail Shops	2	29	19
Wholesale Shops, Ware- houses	—	5	2

Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	3	19	6
Fuel Storage Depots ...	3	4	3
Totals	9	75	35

Number of persons employed			
Offices	40 M	34 F	Total 74
Retail Shops	27 M	69 F	„ 96
Wholesale Depts., Ware- houses	20 M	6 F	„ 26
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	40 M	59 F	„ 99
Fuel Storage Depots ...	14 M	— F	„ 14
Total	141 M	168 F	„ 309

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Sixty-seven factories are on the register. Following inspection, a notice to remedy defects was served on one occupier. Other cases found were dealt with by verbal caution.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Formal Notices served
(1) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Author- ities	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	49	133	—
(3) Other premises (e.g. building sites) ...	18	117	—
Totals	67	250	—

Cases in which defects were found:

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	Referred by H.M. Insp.
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—

Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):

(a) Insufficient	...	...	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	...	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	...	...	...	9	9	— —
				—	—	—
			Totals	...	9	9 — —
				—	—	—

LICENSED PREMISES

Two instances of unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation were taken up with the owners, who carried out improvements and additions on informal request.

OUTWORKERS

There were no outworkers on the register during 1966.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Following complaints, observations on commercial chimneys were carried out from time to time, and dealt with by verbal caution.

During the year the Council have taken no statutory action under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION

The purpose of the national survey is to provide evidence about the distribution of pollution in the form of smoke and sulphur dioxide, and to check, among other facts, the spread of such from a given source. Readings are sent to Warren Spring Laboratory for co-relation with other national returns. Readings are taken at Farndon.

ERADICATION OF INSECT VERMIN

A number of complaints regarding flies and wasps were dealt with in private houses.

No infestations of bugs or fleas were reported.

RODENT CONTROL

Your Rodent Control Service continued the inspection of land and premises to discover rodent infestation and also to treat such on complaint; in addition the Council's tips and sewage works are

regularly inspected and treated as being sites likely to provide harbourage to the vermin.

Private and business premises contract either annually for regular inspection and treatment or on a "cost of works" basis for isolated outbreaks.

Occupiers of private dwellings pay a small nominal fee for such treatment to encourage early report of a minor infestation before it grows. This service is much appreciated by residents and many expressions of thanks are received for the speedy and efficient clearance of the pests by the Council's operator.

The annual test baiting of the sewers at Farndon, Clutton, Tattenhall, Tilston, Malpas, Nomansheath, Ashton, Tarvin, Duddon and Waverton were carried out. It has been found that even new systems can become infested, probably through open drains left overnight from new development.

The following is an extract from the return made to the Ministry:

	Local Authority Property	Dwellings including C. Houses	Non- Agricultural Business Premises	Agricultural Premises	Total
No. of Inspections made	647	345	466	554	2,012
No. of Treatments carried out ...	23	70	58	46	197
No. of Sewer Man- holes	556				
No. tested	97 (13 systems)				

KNACKER'S YARD

The management of the Malpas Knacker's yard are aware of the necessity to avoid any nuisance as far as possible. Despite precautions it is an occasional source of complaint, especially in certain states of the weather.

During the year four horses were dealt with at these works, which is the only premises in the district licensed for the slaughter of horses.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Premises subject to these Regulations are shown grouped in categories of trade and the application of and compliance with, Regulations 16 and 19 as requested by Ministry of Health Circular 1/66.

					Total No.	Reg. 16 (W.H.B.)	Reg. 19 (Sink)
Cafes, Restaurants, Food Preparation							
Premises	...	...	...	...	22	22	22
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	30	30	30
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Shops	...	...	...	...	57	57	Not applicable

No statutory action was necessary following inspection of registered premises, but where conditions were found to have deteriorated verbal cautions were given and complied with.

LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

Two complaints were received regarding a lump of black machine grease in salmon spread and a piece of metal in chewing gum. Investigations were made at the factories concerned, outside this area, and your Public Health Committee decided to caution the manufacturers in view of the circumstances reported.

MILK RETAILERS

The licensing of milk dealers in the District was transferred to the County Council under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, but the registration of milk distributors is still your responsibility.

There are 29 Registered Milk Distributors in the District.

ICE CREAM

Eighty-one premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream, almost all of these are limited to the pre-wrapped product which is less likely to be contaminated than the loose article.

There are few travelling retailers in the District. Samples are taken by your Public Health Officers for analysis at the Laboratory, and a check is made on the standard of hygiene and cleanliness of the vehicles of retailers.

Number of samples analysed	...	...	...	...	22
Number of samples resulting in Grade 1	...	...	...	...	12
Number of samples resulting in Grade 2	...	...	...	...	7
Number of samples resulting in Grade 3	...	...	...	...	3
Number of samples resulting in Grade 4	...	...	...	...	—

FOOD POISONING

No cases were notified during 1966.

DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACTS

Anthrax Order, 1938

Notifications of suspected Anthrax during 1965	...	71
Notifications confirmed as Anthrax	... ..	—

Swine Fever Order, 1963

Number of restriction notices	—
-------------------------------	--------	---

WASTE FOODS ORDER, 1957

Three plants at Tarvin, Hargrave and Tilston are licensed by the County Council for the pressure boiling of waste foods in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are seven slaughterhouses licensed in the district. All the occupiers had their licences renewed during the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

There were 25 slaughtermen in the district licensed under the above Act in 1966.

MEAT INSPECTION

One hundred per cent meat inspection of food animals slaughtered in the district has been maintained.

Meat marking has been in operation since 1954. Authorised charges are made on the occupiers for inspection and marking.

Details of animals slaughtered for human consumption in the Council's area during the year, with particulars of each class of animal found to be unfit, are shown in the following table in the usual form:

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Numbers killed	1,094	772	228	3,272	6,436	—	11,802
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	27	30	41	72	—	170
Part carcasses condemned	50	152	6	70	394	—	672
Percentage affected	4.5	23.3	15.8	2.5	7.2	—	4.1

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Part carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil

Cysticercosis

Part carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Refrigeration treatment	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

The above figures include the following casualties:

8 beasts, 89 cows, 57 calves, 83 sheep, 179 pigs; total 416.

The total weight of carcase meat and offal condemned by your Food Inspectors at slaughterhouses as unfit for human consumption was 10 tons, 2 cwts., 2 qrs., 21 lbs.

Cysticercus bovis

During the year two cases were discovered. One case was a localised viable cyst in the external masseter muscle, whilst the second case was generalised throughout the musculature.

Year						Beasts	Cows	Total
1951-56 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	15	51	68
1957 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7	19	26
1958 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	17
1959 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	13
1960 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	—	6	6
1961 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
1962 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8	—	8
1963 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	10	—	10
1964 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	6
1965 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
1966 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2

Disposal of Condemned Meat

There are no slaughterhouses which possess facilities for sterilising on the premises.

Arrangements have been made for the processors of unfit meat to collect from the slaughterhouses and convey the material in a locked container to their works outside the district for treatment.

MEAT INSPECTION (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1966 SLAUGHTERHOUSE (HYGIENE) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1966

These new Regulations came into force on 30th October, 1966, and 1st February, 1967, respectively.

Your Committee felt that in view of the continued co-operation of occupiers regarding hours of slaughter there was no need for the new control of hours of slaughter to be exercised at present.

Wiping cloths in abattoirs are now forbidden, and the period of detention of live animals restricted by the regulations.

FOOD ADULTERATION

The following report of work under the adulteration provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, has been supplied by Mr. Howard Hughes, Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Cheshire County Council, in relation to the year ending 31st December, 1966:

Name of Sample	Number obtained	Number adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality
Baking Powder	1	—
Biscuits	1	—
Bread, Wholemeal	1	—
Brandy	1	—
Butter	1	—
Cetrinide Solution	1	—
Chloramphenical Capsules	1	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	—
Coffee, Instant	1	—
Crab Spread with Butter	1	—
Fish Cakes	1	—
Grapefruit segments	1	—
Ice Cream	1	—
Ice Lolly	2	—
Jam, Raspberry	1	—
Lard	1	—
Lemon Cheese	1	—
Milk	45	1
Mustard	1	—
Oranges	1	—
Pears	1	—
Pineapple Slices, Canned	1	—
Sausage, Pork	2	—
Soup, Cream of Tomato	1	—
Special K Cereal	1	—

Name of Sample	Number obtained	Number adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality
Suet, Shredded Beef	1	—
Sugar, Demerara	1	—
Tomatoes	1	—
Tomato Ketchup	1	—
Treacle, Black	1	—
Vinegar, Pure Malt	1	—
Whisky	1	—
	<hr/> 78 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>

Particulars of Samples not up to standard

No.	Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
1.	Milk (Untreated).	Containing 5.9% extraneous water.	Producer prosecuted. Conditional discharge (1 yr.) on payment of £4 17s. 6d. costs.

Particulars of Food Complaints from Private Purchasers

No.	From	Nature	Remarks
1.	Dairy Company.	Alleged penicillin in milk.	Genuine.
2.	Dairy Company.	Alleged penicillin in milk.	Genuine.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928-36

Petroleum Spirit (Petrol) Stores

The Council is responsible for conditions under which petroleum spirit or mixtures are stored under licence.

The County Fire Brigade Authority carry out an annual inspection of all stores of inflammable substances in the District. A detailed report on petrol stores is supplied to the Council, with recommendations as to works required.

No coin in the slot self-service petrol pumps were licensed during 1966.

A condition of licence requires petrol storage tanks which have been installed for 20 years, to be pressure tested successfully before renewal.

Number of licensed stores on the register at Dec., 1965	112
Number of licensed stores discontinued in 1966	—
Number of existing licences to store renewed in 1966	112

Number of new stores inspected and licensed	7
Number of transfers of licences	2
Total number of licensed stores on register at Dec., 1966	119
Number of retailers of petroleum spirit	29

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50 (Burial of the Dead)

No action was called for in 1966.

BURIAL ACT, 1857

During the year you were represented at an exhumation, under faculty, of a coffin for re-interrment in another grave in the same cemetery.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY), HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

No statutory action was required during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

There are four such establishments in the district and licences were renewed during the year to occupiers of approved kennels.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The licensing of any premises, including a stall or market barrow, where pet animals are sold, is a duty of this Council.

No licences under the Act have been granted during the year.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No applications for registration under the Act were received during the year.

There are ceretain upholsterers in the District who repair soft furnishings, but at present they are excluded from the requirements to register.

LOCAL LEGISLATION

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, Part 3 (adopted 12th August, 1890).

The Cheshire County Council Act, 1953. Certain sections of this Act are in operation in all districts of the County.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

**South-West Cheshire
Divisional Health Committee**

ANNUAL REPORT

1966

**DR. W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Divisional Medical Officer)**

**ST. MARTIN'S LODGE
NICHOLAS STREET
CHESTER**

Telephone: Chester 24678 (Extn. 243-344)

Annual Report on the Health Services of the South-West Cheshire Division for the Year 1966

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Divisional Health Services for the year 1966. The Division comprises of the Borough Ellesmere Port and the Rural districts of Chester and Tarvin.

The total population has increased from 97,780 in 1965 to 100,530 in 1966. The area of the Division is 115,584 acres.

The year under review was a very busy year for the Division. Many new projects were started, and existing services were, in several instances, enlarged to meet an increasing demand.

It was also a year of staff changes and staff shortages, due to difficulties in replacing staff and illness of staff. All these combined to make the first half of the year exacting.

I feel I must pay tribute to Clerical, Nursing and Specialist staff who worked willingly to make these new ventures a success, often when normal routine was making a heavy demand on their time, and energies.

Four clinics were opened during the year. One at Great Sutton was a "purpose built clinic" designed by the County Architect. This clinic is already very busy and in addition to routine child welfare, school health and ante-natal and dental sessions also has Family Planning and Marriage Guidance Sessions. Facilities have also been given to the Regional Hospital Board for Paediatric and Geriatric clinics.

The other clinics are child welfare clinics in rented premises at Ashton and Elton and Little Sutton.

The Little Sutton clinic is held in a purpose built Community Centre, in which the Divisional Committee have one room for its permanent use for storage and for use as a consulting room. At the clinic session other rooms are made available as usual in any of our rented clinic accommodation.

The year saw the start of two projects to assist in the prevention or early diagnosis of latent illness. These were the Cervical Smear clinics and the Health Check for Pensioners. Whilst the clinics have both been successfully launched it is too early to fully evaluate their effectiveness.

The steady increase in the Home Help Service has necessitated an increase in the supervisory staff, and we now have 2 supervisors controlling the service in the Division. This is of considerable benefit when absences occur due to leave or sickness, as continuity of the service is guaranteed which was not always the case in the past.

The computer is being increasingly used by the Health Department for recording and tabulating purposes. This includes statistics of births, school medical records, blind registers, etc. In addition a pilot scheme to control the routine of immunisation has been undertaken and the South-West Division is being used as the pilot area. After considerable research and planning all records from the start of the year are now recorded in the computer in magnetic tape and after a period of trial runs from the 1st October the immunisation programme has been operated by the computer.

The increasing aid available to the handicapped in their homes is still not always known to patients or their families. In order to broadcast this knowledge an Aids to Handicapped Exhibition was created, showing the gadgets available and the adaptations to homes that are possible to make the handicapped more independent. This exhibition was shown at the Chester Royal Infirmary and also at the County Show at Hooton Park.

I wish to record my appreciation of the support received from the Chairman and members of the Committee throughout the year, to the County Medical Officer and his staff for their generous help, to Mr. R. J. Bernie, Clerk of the Committee and to the clerical staff for their co-operation on all occasions.

W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Divisional Medical Officer.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

SOUTH-WEST CHESHIRE DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1966

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal Clinics

There are two Ante-Natal clinics held in the Division. These clinics are staffed by Consultant Obstetricians, Midwives and Health Visitors. Mothers also attend at these clinics for Post Natal examination.

Instruction is provided in mothercraft for those attending the ante-natal clinics by means of talks, demonstrations, discussion groups and the showing of film strips and films. Relaxation classes are held in conjunction with the Ante-natal clinics.

Attendance figures at the two clinics are set out below. These show an increase in attendances for the Ante-Natal clinics, but a regrettable fall in attendance for Post-Natal examination.

	ANTE-NATAL		POST-NATAL	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
Ellesmere Port	479	2,121	124	125
Little Sutton	192	850	65	68

Dental facilities are available free of charge to expectant and nursing mothers, and during the year 7 women received treatment.

Clinics for Ante-Natal and Post-Natal mothers are held as follows:

Ante-Natal Clinics

- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Monday morning and Wednesday afternoon each week.
- Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton—
Friday morning each week.

Midwives' Clinics and Preparation Clinics

- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Monday afternoon each week.
- Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton—
Thursday afternoon each week.

Dental Clinics (expectant Mothers)

- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
By appointment.
- Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton—
By appointment.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Attendances at clinics throughout the Division continue to be good. At the clinics advice is given in child management and feeding. Children are medically examined at their first attendance and subsequently as required. Immunisation is given and routine screening procedures performed.

A new purpose built Clinic was opened at Great Sutton, replacing the existing Clinic in Little Sutton. A Clinic was opened at the Old Persons' Community Centre, Little Sutton, replacing the Clinic held in Castrol Social Club at Overpool. New Clinics were also established in the Village Hall, Elton, and the Parish Room, Ashton. All of these Clinics have been well attended.

New cases and attendances at individual Clinics:

				New Cases	Total Attendances		
				0—1	0—1	1—2	2—5
Barrow	...	...		10	164	49	105
Christleton	...	...		38	365	125	123
Farndon	...	...		22	311	121	82
Great Boughton	...	...		36	341	107	93
Huntington	...	...		42	311	155	60
Kelsall	...	...		46	399	129	116
Malpas	...	...		37	465	126	124
Saughall	...	...		45	395	108	114
Tarvin	...	...		34	348	150	176
Tattenhall	...	...		30	189	47	27
Upton	...	...		226	2,407	298	165
Waverton	...	...		33	418	93	51
E. Port (Stanney Lane)				465	3,631	361	182
*(Overpool)	...			7	49	2	0
Westminster				77	488	90	107
Great Sutton	...	...		210	1,744	223	170
Vicar's Cross	...	...		141	1,675	293	327
†Little Sutton							
(Community Centre)				66	610	75	12
‡Elton	...	...		40	140	16	22
§Ashton	...	...		40	220	62	40
				1,645	14,670	2,630	2,096

* One quarter only.

† Six months.

‡ Nine months—Clinic once per month.

§ Nine months.

Attendances of children under 5 at the following Specialist Clinics:

	New Cases	Total Attendances
Ophthalmic	40	94
E.N.T. under 5	15	30

DENTAL CLINICS

	No. of Inspections	No. of Visits	No. of Extractions	No. of Fillings
Children 0-5 years	128	259	193	137
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	7	20	7	6

Dentures supplied—1.

AUDIOLOGY CLINICS

UNDER 5		OVER 5	
1st visit	Re-visit	1st visit	Re-visit
3	14	2	11

Screening Tests of Hearing

Health Visitors who have been specially trained in the technique carry out routine tests of hearing on babies of nine months and over at the Child Welfare Clinics.

Where necessary, children are referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat clinics staffed by consultant surgeons and to Professor Taylor and his colleagues from the Manchester University Department for Education of the Deaf. These clinics deal with children of pre-school age and of school age having hearing defects.

SCREENING CLINICS

	New Cases	Re-Tests	Passed	Failed
Ellesmere Port	441	53	434	60
Great Boughton	132	9	128	13
Little Sutton/Gt. Sutton ...	220	21	227	14
Tarvin	48	—	47	1
Upton	198	13	183	28
Farndon	22	—	22	—
	1,061	96	1,041	116

Phenylketenuria

All babies are tested by Health Visitors either at home or in the Clinic for phenylketenuria, one of the causes of backwardness in children. Early recognition and treatment of this condition prevents any deterioration taking place.

Child Welfare Clinics are held as follows:

- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Tuesday and Friday afternoons each week.
- Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Young Children's Clinic (age 2-5) 4th Thursday
afternoon in each month.
- Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton—
Monday afternoon each week.
Young Children's Clinic (age 2-5) 1st Tuesday afternoon
each month.
- Old People's Community Centre, Chester Road, Little Sutton—
Thursday morning each week.
- Congregational Church Hall, Grace Road, Ellesmere Port—
Wednesday afternoon each week.
- Parish Room, Ashton—
1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoon each month.
- Village Hall, Barrow—
1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoon each month.
- Women's Institute, Christleton—
1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.
- Village Hall, Elton—
1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.
- Chapel House, Farndon, near Chester—
1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.
- Congregational Church Hall, Great Boughton—
2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoon each month.
- Village Hall, Huntington, Chester—
2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.
- Parish Hall, Kelsall—
1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.
- Jubilee Hall, Malpas—
1st, 3rd and 5th Monday afternoon each month.
- Vernon Institute, Saughall—
1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.
- The Vicarage, Tarvin—
2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.
- Barbour Institute, Tattenhall—
1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.
- Welfare Centre, Upton—
Thursday afternoon each week.
- Presbyterian Church Hall, Waverton—
2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoon each month.

Dental Clinics (Pre-School, School Children):

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
By appointment.

Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton—
By appointment.

Audiology and Screening Clinics

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—
Tuesday afternoon each week.
School children Monday morning alternate weeks.

Welfare Centre, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton—
3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.

Welfare Centre, Weston Grove, Upton—
2nd and 4th Friday afternoon each month.

Rural Clinics—
By appointment, as required.

WELFARE FOODS—MINISTRY AND PROPRIETARY BRANDS

The distribution of Welfare Foods, both Ministry and Proprietary brands, continued to operate satisfactorily, and our appreciation is due to the voluntary workers who give many hours of their time to assist in this capacity both at clinics and at voluntary distribution points.

Ministry

National Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil	A/D. Tablets	Orange Juice	Total
10,496	1,368	1,435	18,892	32,191

Proprietary Brands

Proprietary Branded Infant Foods continue to show an increase, offsetting the slight decrease in Ministry Welfare Foods.

Ministry Welfare Foods are distributed at the following centres:

Welfare Clinics

Ellesmere Port, Little Sutton, Great Sutton, Westminster Ward (Ellesmere Port), Ashton, Barrow, Christleton, Elton, Farndon, Great Boughton, Huntington, Kelsall, Vicar's Cross, Malpas, Saughall, Tarvin, Tattenhall, Upton, Waverton.

Voluntary Persons

Broxton, Tilston.

Proprietary Brands of Welfare Foods are issued at the Welfare Clinics.

DAY NURSERY

The Day Nursery has many friends in the community and it is pleasing to record the gift of a climbing frame from The Ellesmere

Port Inner Wheel and the gift of a rocking horse, made in their own time, by the boys of Stanney Lane Secondary Modern School.

Attendances throughout the year have fluctuated; whilst at times the Nursery is full to capacity, at other times there are, regrettably, occasions when attendances are poor. Some of the absences are due to the seasonal ailments. In other instances they are due to the lack of responsibility of social problem parents to their children, who for one reason or another fail to bring them to the Nursery. Certain of the children are admitted for the benefit of the child not necessarily for the benefit of the parents, and whilst absences are to be deplored it is essential to keep the child's name on the register to ensure that as far as possible the child receives care, attention, and nourishment.

Everything is done to encourage the parents to bring their children. Poor attenders are followed up by the Health Visitors and Child Care Officers.

The Nursery is a 50 place training Nursery, and in an endeavour to maintain an average attendance near to this figure, we have had 65-70 children on the register. Further increase in the number on the register are impracticable due to the risk of severe overcrowding should attendances improve.

It is pleasing to be able to say that the Nursery fulfills a social need, and whilst in years gone by there were many non-priority cases, all cases have now a priority classification. Four children—deaf, and wearing hearing aids, were placed in the nursery prior to their going to Boarding Special School. Living with a group of children helped them making the transition from home to boarding school.

Cases were referred for admission from several sources—Parents, General Practitioners, Health Visitors, Assistant Medical Officers and the Area Children's Officer.

The Nursery is approved by the Ministry of Health as a training nursery for Nursery Students and during the year two Nursery Students were in training.

During 1966 one student sat the examination for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate for Nursery Nurses and she was successful.

Facilities continue to be made available to local schools for the older girls to attend for training in mothercraft. Also students from several courses visited the Nursery as part of their instruction in social services and technique of child care. These were Teacher

Training Students, Pupil Health Visitors and Pupil Midwives. Also students on the Pre-Nursing Course at the College of Further Education.

At the close of the year there were 65 children on the register all of whom were priority cases.

	Daily Average No. Attending	Total Attendances
Aged 0—2 years	18.5	4,496
Aged 2—5 years	25	6,142

MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

Number of births during the year, 2,040 (including 23 still-births). (Adjusted for inward and outward transfers).

HOME HELP SERVICE

The continued demand over the past year for this Service made it necessary to ease the burden carried by the Supervisor. During the year the Division was divided into two and a second Supervisor was appointed. At the same time the two Supervisors were made responsible for the service in the rural areas relieving the Health Visitors, who up to this time had this task.

Recruitment of Help varies considerably from area to area in the Division. To prevent wastage the County Health Committee have allowed that bus fares be paid and normal rates be paid in excess of half-hour to assist Helps travelling distances to get to cases.

Number of persons supplied with Domestic Help:

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
154	185	237	274	334	395	421	398

Number of persons for whom there was a continued need for the supply of help as at 31st December of each year:

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
84	112	136	169	193	218	229	237

Number of hours supplied:

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
32,126	38,805	50,218	59,533	65,337	72,081	75,885	72,039

The supply of this Service in the main is to the aged and infirm, the chronic sick, who without help would undoubtedly require hostel or hospital accommodation. In some instances the help is only required on one, two or three days per week, in other cases help is supplied each day.

The following is a summary of Domestic Help supplied to persons with a continued need as at the 31st December, 1966:

1 case has been in receipt of help for 11 years	
2 cases have	10 "
1 case has	9 "
3 cases have	8 "
6	7 "
13	6 "
17	5 "
22	4 "
24	3 "
32	2 "
46	1 "
70	less than 1 yr.

398 persons received Domestic Help during the year and the following is an analysis of the types of cases to whom help was given.

(a) Persons over 65	269
(b) Chronic sick, including T.B.	22
(c) Mentally disordered	—
(d) Maternity	71
(e) Others	36

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year.

A. Number of new applicants	196
(Of these, 51 were cancelled)	
B. Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.66	134
C. Number of cases attended during the year	398
D. Number of cases of continued need at 31.12.66	237
E. Number of hours Domestic Help supplied	72,039
F. Amount recovered from Future Recovery cases	£642/6/9

G. 53 cases were brought to the attention of the Committee during the year.

18 cases were defined as Future Recovery cases.

In 2 Future Recovery cases collection was deferred.

In 8 Future Recovery cases recovery of the accumulative balance was approved.

In 19 cases arrears were cancelled.

In 5 cases the assessment was reduced.

In 1 case the Clerk of the County Council was asked to take steps to recover arrears.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS — CARE AND AFTER-CARE

1. Tuberculosis

(a) Removed from area	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Recovered	...	...	...	...	16
(c) Died	...	...	...	...	3
(d) No. on the Register at the close of the year					582

2. Nursing Equipment

961 articles were loaned to elderly, nursing and handicapped persons during the year. The period of loan varies in accordance with the needs, in the first instance the loan is for three months which can be extended if required.

The Nursing Equipment is mainly stored at the Divisional Offices, Chester and Ellesmere Port. The following is a list of the various items held.

Invalid Wheelchairs.	Sputum Mugs.
Sheets (single).	Sputum Flasks.
Sheets (draw).	Hoyer Hoist.
Sheets (rubber/plastic).	Dunlopillo Mattresses.
Air Rings.	Dunlopillo Cushions.
Walking Sticks.	Bed Cages.
Special Spastic Chair.	Nocturnal Enuresis Alarm.
Water / Air beds.	Beds with chain and handle.
Bed Pulley.	3 and 4-legged Walking Aids.
Back Rests.	Commodes.
Bed Pans.	Crutches.
Urinals.	Special Toddler's Walking Aid.
Adjustable Tables.	Bonaped Walking Aid.
Ramp.	Fireguards.
Helping Hand.	

In addition the District Nurse/Midwives in the Rural areas each have a small stock of the smaller items, bedpans, urinals, rubber sheets, etc.

3. Handicapped Persons

- (i) There are 127 cases on the handicapped persons register, many of whom are in employment. These cases are now having routine visits from an Occupational Therapist who assesses their needs, i.e. adaptations, occupational therapy, liaison with Disablement Resettlement Officer to obtain suitable employment, or encourages them to attend the Handicapped club.

- (ii) Number of persons in the area registered with the Chester and District Blind Welfare Society—148.
Number of partially sighted persons in the area registered with the Chester and District Blind Welfare Society—20.
- (iii) Number of persons registered as Deaf and Dumb, Hard of Hearing—59.
- (iv) Adaptations were carried out in the houses of thirteen handicapped persons.
- (v) **Disabled Drivers' Car Badges**
There were 3 new applicants for Disabled Driver Car Badges.
At the close of the year there were 32 Disabled Car Drivers on the register.

Handicapped Persons' Club, Ellesmere Port

The Handicapped Persons' Club continued to operate satisfactorily at the York Road Ellesmere Port premises. The club is open each Thursday afternoon and at the close of the year there were 16 members. The total attendances throughout the year was 502. There is an Occupational Therapist in attendance who supervises the club and assists the members in rehabilitation. Several members have become very proficient at making articles, and to give them extra time and space an additional session, devoted to working, is being postulated. Also an extra session exclusively for the elderly handicapped may also be started as there are sufficient in this category to justify a separate meeting. This session would of necessity tend more to the social, rather than to the rehabilitation aspects, of the normal club session.

I am very grateful to the members of the W.V.S. for their assistance both at the club and arranging social activities, visits and entertainments, etc.

4. Convalescence

Six persons were sent for convalescence during the year.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS

Cervical Smear Clinics

Three clinics, dealing with cervical smears, were started during the year. They were located at Stanney Lane, Great Sutton and Upton clinics.

A delay in starting the clinics was due to a shortage of suitably trained technicians in hospital pathological laboratories. This has now been overcome.

The clinics have been very popular and initially the waiting list was four to five months, but by increasing the number of sessions this is being reduced. As well as testing for cancer of the cervix, the patients are also examined to eliminate cancer of the breast which is four times more prevalent than the cervical cancer.

Number attended	918
Number referred for further investigation ...	3
Number of treatable cancer conditions	3

Elderly Fit Persons' Clinics

This clinic is devised to provide a service for elderly who do not feel the need to attend their doctor. The clinic gives a comprehensive medical check-up. The intention is that small defects or disabilities in their early stages can be found and treated before they become severe and also before they handicap the person. Often failing eyesight, increasing deafness or a foot defect can make a person frightened of tackling today's traffic. Whereas with new glasses, a hearing aid or chiropody treatment these obstacles can be overcome.

The clinic is held monthly at Stanney Lane Clinic and is staffed by a retired Health Visitor and a retired General Practitioner.

During the portion of the year the clinic operated—

42 attended, of whom

16 were referred to their own doctor for further treatment.

1 was referred for a cervical smear.

1 was referred to the chiropodist.

4 were referred to social agencies, e.g. Ministry of Social Security.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Visitors and medical staff are giving talks to many voluntary societies and going into schools to give talks on different aspects of health and hygiene. To assist them a film projector or a slide projector and other aids are available for use during talks and discussions.

Senior pupils are encouraged to visit the Day Nursery and the Clinics at Stanney Lane and Weston Grove, Upton, by arrangements with the Domestic Science and Head Teachers.

Special features on selected items are on display at the main Clinics and the staff show considerable ingenuity in devising eye-catching arrangements. Two large demonstrations showing what the Health Department can do to assist patients and also to show

aids and adaptions possible, were shown at the Chester Royal Infirmary and also at the Cheshire Show.

The creation of a Merseyside Committee on cancer education has resulted in several voluntary societies having lectures on this most important subject.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

Quarterly meetings are held to ensure that the most effective use is made of all those concerned with problem families and children who may have been neglected or ill-treated. Smaller group meetings to discuss any individual families are called between quarterly meetings if circumstances require this to be done.

These meetings are presided over by the Area Children's Officer and the following list indicates the representatives normally attending:

- Divisional Medical Officer.
- Health Visitor.
- Welfare Department Case Worker.
- N.S.P.C.C. Inspector.
- Representatives of local Housing Departments.
- Ministry of Social Security.
- School Attendance Officers.
- Mental Health Welfare Worker.
- Representatives of local Voluntary Bodies including C.A.B.
- Probation Officer.

Selected cases are discussed at these meetings when observations are made by those intimately concerned. After due deliberation it is usually agreed that the main supervision and investigation for the time being will be delegated to the appropriate worker who, in the meantime, will keep in touch with those others most concerned with the case in question.

Such arrangements prevent a continual stream of workers calling at the home in a short space of time.

It will be appreciated that these meetings present at times insuperable problems, whilst others present opportunities for help and supervision. In many instances the constant supervision employed, whilst not solving a particular problem is often able to stop further deterioration and to maintain a family on an improved standard.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

At the commencement of the year there were 785 persons on the register for Chiropody treatment. During the year a further

145 applications were received of whom 114 were granted treatment free of charge, 25 at half cost, 6 were not eligible. At the end of the year there were 791 persons on the register receiving Chiropody treatment.

Details of service provided

PLACE OF TREATMENT	OVER 65		PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	
	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments
Chiropodist's Surgery	427	2369	11	47
Home of patient	369	1964	8	29

No. of cases in which the County Council paid full fee ... 794

No. of cases in which the County Council paid part fee ... 81

The service is available to persons over the age of 65 years, physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers recommended for such treatment by their family doctor or district nurse. Persons who receive any National Assistance benefit, or whose sole income is the National retirement pension, are eligible for free treatment under the provisions of the scheme. Persons in receipt of an income from other sources may have to pay towards the cost of the treatment, depending on the amount of the additional income. Treatment in the first instance is monthly for the first six months, thereafter alternative months, unless a recommendation is received from either the patient's doctor, the District Nurse, or the Chiropodist requesting further monthly treatment.

The patients are allowed to choose from a list of recognised Chiropodists the Chiropodist they wish to attend for treatment. In some cases when the patient cannot attend the Chiropodist's surgery the Chiropodist can visit the patient at his/her home.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Adult Training Centre

Attendances throughout the year have been 17,395 attendances out of a possible 20,240, the absences being mainly due to hospitalisation, short term care, parents' holidays, and casual absences.

Number on the register at the commencement of the year—90.

Number on the register at the close of the year—96.

Work from contracts have been reasonably steady; a further new contract has been arranged, repacking some 800 gross of cleaning cloths. The Centre is somewhat handicapped by the lack of storage space.

Additional storage space is planned in a future building programme.

The Hairdressing Unit, built at the Centre, has proved a valuable morale booster. The female trainees wash and set the hair of other trainees. An appointments book is kept, trainees making their appointment and ensuring that the appointment is kept. One of the trainees who has now left the area showed great aptitude for this kind of work and her parents hope to be able to place her as an apprentice in a Hairdressing Salon. Another female trainee has had some success in swimming—she has won a bronze medal for Life Saving. One boy has been trained to use the Electrical Welding Equipment and under supervision makes wrought iron telephone tables.

We have had a successful year in placing trainees in employment; seven trainees being placed and are still in employment.

A considerable amount of Social Training is now undertaken with reasonable success. Several trips with small parties have been made to the local shopping centre and to Chester for traffic training, social sight training, and monetary values. When possible mixed discussion groups are formed in a relaxed and informal atmosphere. Subjects range from smoking, television, 'pop' and serious music to atom bombs. The trainees were taken for their annual outing on a coach tour of North Wales, having lunch in a restaurant in Bettws-y-Coed; the behaviour of the trainees was exemplary.

Special duties worked by trainees on 'Rota' consisting of Toilet Forecourt and Domestic duties are carried out extremely well. The trainees in charge of the respective duty party are obliged by the other trainees who appreciate their turn to be "in charge."

The total income of contract work and the manufacture of numerous items totalled £1,820 18s. 10d. during the year. The trainees are paid a work bonus in addition to an attendance pay, and the total amount paid during the year was £1,077 19s. 0d.

VACCINATION OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16 COMPLETED DURING 1966

A. Completed Primary Courses—Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth				1959 —62	Others under age 16	TOTAL	
	1966	1965	1964	1963			at clinics	By G.P.s
1. Quadruple DTPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple DTP	339	1100	160	58	91	6	819	935
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	2	5	—	1	1	—	2	7
5. Diphtheria	—	4	2	2	6	14	8	20
6. Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus	—	—	6	—	4	9	1	18
8. Salk (Poliomyelitis)	—	1	18	—	—	—	2	22
9. Sabin (Poliomyelitis)	299	1110	194	89	188	150	904	1126

B. Reinforcing Doses—Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth				1959	Others under age 16	TOTAL at clinics	By G.P.s
	1966	1965	1964	1963	—62			
1. Quadruple DTPP	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Triple DTP	2	21	78	34	263	56	171	283
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	—	4	1	101	25	22	109
5. Diphtheria	—	—	3	—	3	15	6	15
6. Pertussis	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
7. Tetanus	—	—	2	—	1	10	—	13
8. Salk (Poliamyelitis)	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	5
9. Sabin (Poliamyelitis)	2	16	58	36	273	108	121	362

Booster Immunisations at Schools:

Diphtheria only ..	..	..	..	..	..	701	..
Diphtheria/Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	587	
Poliamyelitis Sabin	..	..	..	..	..	500	

C. Smallpox Vaccination

No. of persons	Year of Birth				Others Under 16 yrs. of age	TOTAL at Clinics	By G.P.s
	1966	1965	1964-62	1961-51			
1. Vaccinated	40	488	614	158	67	512	1198
2. Re-vaccinated	—	3	23	157	160		

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REGARDING CHILDREN VACCINATED UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

	0—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months
Number vaccinated	3	20	14	36

B.C.G. VACCINATION

No. of Consent forms issued	1382
No. of Consent forms returned with parents' consent	1203
No. of Children Heaf tested	1039
No. of Children positive to Heaf Test	128
No. of Children negative to Heaf Test	866
No. of Children B.C.G. Vaccinated	864

Statistics relating to cases of Tuberculosis on Notification Registers of District Councils in the Division

	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary Total
1. Cases on Register at 1.1.66	238	70	308	209	60	269	447	130 577
2. Cases notified and transfers into area during year	18	—	18	5	1	6	23	1 24
3. Number of cases removed from Register during year	12	—	12	7	—	7	19	— 19
4. Cases on Register at 31.12.66	244	70	314	2207	61	268	451	131 582

*This figure is made up as follows:

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1. Ellesmere Port M.B.	201	41	242
2. Chester R.D.C.	157	41	198
3. Tarvin R.D.C.	93	49	142
	<u>451</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>582</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1966

DISTRICT	DISEASE																									
	Dysentery				Scarlet Fever				Whooping Cough				Measles				Pneumonia		Food Poisoning		Encephalitis		Meningitis		Ophthalmic Neonatorum	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ellesmere Port Municipal Borough	18	18	5	6	33	20	499	434	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Chester Rural District	17	21	12	11	9	1	83	97	4	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tarvin Rural District	1	—	21	20	—	—	89	82	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	36	39	38	37	42	21	671	613	5	2	4	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—

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